

NATIONS MUST HELP MARK, SAYS GERMAN

Baron von Thurnmann Sees Financial Trouble Ahead for Allies.

'AMERICA SUFFERING'

Her Cotton, Steel and Iron Trade Hit Heavily, Envoy Here Finds.

GOLD PAYMENTS BLAMED

New Agent at Washington Speaks Through 'The Herald' on His Own Account.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.

Baron Edmund von Thurnmann, who only a few days ago reached the United States as a special representative of the German Government to arrange for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, gave an exclusive interview to THE NEW YORK HERALD to-night.

The Baron said a conference of nations will have to be held soon if serious worldwide financial trouble is to be avoided. Something must be done, he explained, to restore the value of the German mark.

"The low rate of the mark," Baron von Thurnmann said, "not only affects the commercial situation in Germany but throughout the world. This comes through the need of Germany for raw materials, a large share of which comes from the United States.

American Cotton Suffers. "Germany, as you know, is a tremendous consumer of American cotton. Quantities of steel and iron also are purchased in the United States. It is easy to see the condition that results when it requires 300 marks to purchase an American dollar.

"It seems to me that the only remedy that can come is through a conference of the nations, to be attended by their financial and commercial experts. Such a conference should study the conditions in Germany and in the other countries of Europe with a view of working out a stabilization programme."

Baron von Thurnmann was particularly careful to say that the opinions expressed were entirely his own, and that in no case should it be understood that he was speaking for the Government. He is in Washington, he explained, in an unofficial capacity, merely to adjust matters that need adjustment before the embassies in Washington and in Berlin are formally opened.

He is without authority to speak for the German Government, although, in view of the fact that he has been in the Foreign Office in Berlin and probably will be the counselor of the German Embassy when it is reopened in Washington, it must be recognized that his statements have special significance.

Blames Gold Franc Payments.

"The fundamental reason for the drop in the German mark," Baron von Thurnmann continued, "is that clause of the indemnity which requires the payments to be made in gold francs. The German Government, therefore, is called on to buy these gold francs in foreign markets in large quantities. The condition has been one that has forced the mark lower and lower.

"Due to the depreciation of the mark, the situation in Germany is becoming worse. Taxes are very high and the prices, particularly of foodstuffs, are going up all the time.

"It is obvious that the condition is reflecting itself in other countries, particularly those in which Germany is compelled to buy raw materials to keep the factories going. It is my own personal opinion that the experts of these nations will be compelled soon or later to get together that some relief may be obtained.

"The condition is one that is worrying Germany a great deal. For instance, it is generally discussed in the Berlin newspapers which reached me in Washington to-day. It is not possible to say what the German Government will do about the situation. These opinions are my own, you realize."

Embassy Being Refurbished.

Baron von Thurnmann was sitting alone in a small room on the second floor of the German Embassy building in Massachusetts avenue, just off Thomas circle. The room he occupied was furnished, but it was the only one. The others, which on many occasions before the war had been the scene of brilliant social functions, were empty. There was the smell of new wall paper and fresh paint. The uncarpeted floors sent back hollow echoes as one walked up the stairs to the German agent's office, hastily equipped with delicate gold chairs and a finely carved desk that had been taken out of storage from the mass of splendid furnishings of the embassy.

"I am doing all manner of jobs," Baron von Thurnmann smiled. "I am having the embassy done over, getting new wall paper and all that. A great amount of business is to be adjusted, of

every kind, before things can be set under way, with full diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Germany.

"The Swiss Government has had custody of the German property, including the embassy and the records and papers. The Swiss Legation is still in charge, and will be, undoubtedly, until after the first of the year. Of course, I am relieving the legation of numerous details, such as preparing the embassy for occupancy."

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He did not know, he said, whether the embassy would be opened first by a change of affairs or by an Ambassador. These details now are receiving the attention of the Berlin Foreign Office.

Baron von Thurnmann is a clean cut, clean shaven man of about 40. His complexion is brown and his hair is light, typically Teutonic. In his office he had on a brown flannel lounge suit, a soft shirt, a multicolored knitted tie, patent leather pumps—evidence of the immaculate and somewhat ultra-curt of mind of the German nobility. He wore heavy spectacles and talked English slowly, with a slight German accent.

"I left Germany on November 4," he said, "and came to the United States by way of Copenhagen. Events are occurring in Germany so rapidly that it hardly seems fitting for me to try to discuss conditions as I left them. I think it is better for the newspapers to depend on their Berlin correspondents for that."

'Foreed to Be Careful.'

"In addition, my position in Washington at this time is extremely delicate. I am here in an unofficial capacity, and I am anxious to do nothing that might bring criticism from the State Department in Washington. Some things already have occurred which force me to be careful."

"What I mean is that some of the newspapers have put into my mouth some things that I did not say. I have particularly in mind a report that I said Germany was in danger of Bolshevism. That is not true. There is no danger of any kind of force. Germany is trying to get on her feet again.

"It would not be correct to say that there is not some discontent among the people. Prices are very high and so are taxes. The people are carrying heavy burdens."

The utmost interest is being maintained in Germany concerning the conference in Washington. Germany is not a part of the conference, as you know, and I am not at liberty to discuss political questions.

"We are naturally much interested in the suggestion that has been put out that Germany is to be invited to some future conference, but of course I have no authority except that which has been published."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO ANSWER BRIAND

Newspapers Urge Statement of Country's Attitude.

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Now that M. Briand is homeward bound the newspapers here are urging the Chancellor to abandon his reserve, and to the extent of informing the American public of "the uselessness of M. Briand's arguments in support of France's attitude on disarmament."

The newspapers say that the Wirth Government did not desire to engage in acrimonious controversy with M. Briand while he was the guest of the United States, but that now the Chancellor is expected to discard the considerations of etiquette and make a plain spoken declaration of Germany's case. The *Boersen Courier* demands that the Chancellor shall lose no time in opposing what is termed "French agitation" and go before the Reichstag in the nation's defense.

The *Boersen Journal* expresses the belief that American ears will not be deaf to the presentation of Germany's case. This newspaper declares that while France annually is recruiting fresh military classes, there are 400,000 Germans who would have been eligible under the old army organization to be called to the colors each year now left without military training.

"The preponderance of man power on the French side under these conditions," the newspaper continues, "is overwhelming. That Germany, if fettered by the Versailles treaty for another generation, could not equalize it within a further period of twenty years. Does Briand actually fear German lust for revenge? Even if it were possible to manufacture war material for a German army of 1,500,000 within a period of a few years, the question of man power would definitely have been decided against Germany, as she would have been obliged to face trained French reserves. Who would be the aggressor under such conditions? We are willing to leave the answer to American logic."

ITALY'S PAPERS ALL CEASE.

Strike in Protest Against Killing of Union President.

Rome, Nov. 27.—Italy will be without newspapers Monday following a decision of the printers' union to declare a general strike in protest against the killing by Fascist in Trieste last week of Signor Miller, president of the Trieste Typographers' Union.

The Fascist captured Miller and forcibly took him to an isolated spot where several bullets were fired into his body. Then his assailants left the wounded man to die. A companion of Miller suffered a similar fate.

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HELFFERICH PLEADS FOR CANCELLATIONS

Asserts German Prosperity Is Sign of Infection Under the Surface.

LICKS ALLIES TO MIDAS

Predicts 'America's Golden Noose' Around His Country's Neck Will Avail Nothing.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 27.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—"When a man has tuberculosis his cheeks are rosy. Likewise Germany's temporary prosperity is the flush of a fatal and infectious disease."

With this simile Dr. Helfferich, leader of the Conservatives and bitter opponent of the late Matthias Erberberger in politics and economics, characterized the financial situation in an interview in which he emphasized the need for an international conference to revise the reparations settlement. It will be recalled Erberberger inspired the financial programme of the Wirth Government to meet the reparations, which plan Helfferich denounced.

"What are the prospects of Germany meeting the January and February payments?" the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD asked of Dr. Helfferich.

"Reserves Used to Pay." "Precisely so," he replied, "unless something extraordinary happens. Without credits we cannot pay and credits must be for long terms. Otherwise we will find ourselves a few months hence in an even worse position than we are now."

"Of \$250,000,000 paid up to August only about \$100,000,000 was raised in the normal way. The rest was made up from reserves of gold and silver in the Reichsbank and by foreign exchange loans. Since then we have had to repay the loans with interest."

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No Trace of Kipling's Son, Believed Killed in War

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Charles M. Dickinson of this city, former Consul-General to Constantinople, who has been conducting a search through Turkey and other portions of Asia Minor for John Kipling, son of Rudyard Kipling, announced that he has relinquished the task, convinced that John Kipling lies in an unknown grave.

John Kipling was one of the first English lads to enter the world war. He was last known to be bound for Turkey on a British warship that saw service in the Dardanelles.

The name of John Kipling does not appear in any official list of killed or wounded, and it has been impossible to get any trace of him.

JAPAN'S NEW RULER SAYS AIM IS AMITY

Seeks to Promote National Welfare as Well as Further Foreign Ties.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Tokyo, Nov. 27.

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Associated Press).—Crown Prince Hirohito, newly appointed Regent of Japan, in addressing a gathering before the palace yesterday expressed anxiety as to whether he would be able to discharge the duties which had fallen on his youthful shoulders. He had taken over the duties, he said, in obedience to the rescript issued by Emperor Yoshihito and would endeavor to perform them "in accordance with the grand administrative principles laid down by the late Emperor Meiji at the time of the Meiji restoration."

His aim, he added, would be to further the friendship of foreign powers and to promote the national welfare while awaiting the recovery of his father's health.

The general view here is that the appointment of a Regent was a timely and natural development in view of the Emperor's condition. Prince Hirohito will practically be the actual ruler.

There is little doubt as to his popularity, of which there have been many evidences since his return from Europe. He has shown a personal interest in various popular undertakings, and has strongly established himself in the confidence of the people. His superintendence of the recent military maneuvers aroused favorable comment.

His remarkable resemblance to his grandfather, the late Emperor Meiji, also has been responsible for much of his popularity.

It is said in some quarters that the Regency had virtually been decided upon before the Crown Prince's recent voyage to Europe, and that this journey was planned as an experience that would better fit him for the task planned for him.

Viscount Saito Chinda has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in the Hirohito household, in place of Baron Arata Hamada, who has been relieved. Viscount Chinda will also retain the post of Privy Councillor.

Tokio was on the tiptoe of expectation on Thursday until the Regent was announced. Early in the day the newspapers were freed from the censorship placed on them by the police, and published accounts of the several preliminary conferences of the Council of Princes and the Privy Councillors. The formal announcement was broadcasted in extra editions, which were eagerly devoured by the crowds in the streets.

DANZIG TRADERS FEAR FREE STATE CUSTOMS

Predict Heavy Increases in Prices Will Result.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 27.

The incorporation of the Danzig Free State into a Polish customs territory, which is to take place January 1, means a blow to Danzig trade, assert leaders in Danzig economic circles.

As an example, it is predicted that the textile and shoe industries will show price increases more than triple present quotations. The customs duty on a pair of wool socks costing twenty-four German marks will amount to thirty marks.

A wool shirt costing thirty marks will have a duty charge of fifty-four marks. A lady's hat valued at 200 marks will have a duty of 47.60 marks and a winter overcoat valued at 650 marks will have 146.70 marks duty.

A memorandum addressed to the Danzig Parliament and the Senate demands from the Free State guarantees against possible catastrophic consequences resulting from this new situation.

TO GIVE PLANS TO AID IDLE.

Hunt Will Address Willard Straight Post of Legion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Plans of the national conference on unemployment will be outlined in New York Friday night by Edward E. Hunt, secretary of the conference. In an address before the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Hunt will also discuss the present condition of unemployment throughout the country.

STANDARD OIL GETS BIG PERSIAN FIELDS

Concessions in Northern Part of Country Granted for Long Term.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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TEHRAN, Persia, Nov. 26 (delayed).—The Standard Oil Company has secured extensive oil concessions in Northern Persia. The concessions are very valuable and run for a long term of years.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A despatch to the *London Times* from Basra, Asiatic Turkey, dated Friday, says the *Times* of Mesopotamia understands from a reliable source that oil concessions in Northern Persia have been granted to the Standard Oil Company for fifty years. The newspaper adds that it is reported the Persian Government will receive 12 per cent. of the gross profits.

While no official information was obtainable here regarding the report that the Standard Oil Company has acquired oil concessions in Northern Persia, it is known that the Persian Government has offered valuable inducements to American concerns to develop oil resources there and that this is entirely in line with the policy of the American Government.

Since Persia turned down the Anglo-Persian treaty, following the insistence of the United States that Americans be allowed equal opportunities with British concerns in developing oil resources, the British Government has withdrawn its financial support from the Persian Government, and Persia has asked the State Department to recommend private American citizens to act as advisers of the Persian Government.

ALL QUIET IN BELFAST; PATROLS WITHDRAWN

Police and Military Spend Peaceful Sunday.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Belfast, Nov. 27.

—The police and military, with small armored motor cars, closely patrolled the city during the morning hours today, but were withdrawn this afternoon.

Late Saturday night three men shot and wounded a Unionist named Hayes, who was taken to a hospital. A tramcar was held up to-day in the Old Park district and the conductor robbed.

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Been Too Long in Office, Says Local Chairman.

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The conduct and administration of the principal officials of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of America were assailed in opposition speeches at a meeting of seven local unions yesterday afternoon in Yorkville Casino, Lexington avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Joseph W. Dooley, the chairman, said the present officers of the organization had been in office so long they had become autocratic and acted "more like monarchs than union men."

The officials thus condemned were understood to be George L. Berry, president, John J. Brophy, first vice-president, and Joseph C. Orr, secretary and treasurer.

Dominic J. Farrell of Toledo, candidate for president, demanded an accounting of funds which have grown out of the organization's property in Hall Springs, Tenn. He announced his chief platform plank was progressive business management and limitation of tenure of office. Albert B. Kreidler of New York Web Union, No. 25, candidate for secretary and treasurer, also spoke.

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